Amusements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-5:15-Buffale Bill's Wild West. AMERICAN THEATRE S-Roof Garden and Vaudeville ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-10 a. m. p. fin.-Concert and Vaudeville.

PROADWAY THEATRE-S:15-Tabasco. CASINO S-The Passing Show. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. ELDORADO 5 to 7-Concert-8:30-Benamela. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Mikado. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-1492. KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville MANHATTAN BEACH-9 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Hagenbeck's Trained Animais.

PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. POLO GROUNDS-2-Baseball. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Sam'l of Posen.
TERRACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL-8:15-Vaudeville.

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Business Notices.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It was reported in Berlin that Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador, had resigned on account of differences between his Government and Emperor William; the story was discredited in London. === It is said that Sir William Harcourt will soon resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and be made a Peer. Forty-five people were drowned by the sinking of a ferryboat in the River Jak, Russia. === Mr. Gladstone denied the rumor that he had recently been invited to visit the United States. = A fishing schooner bound from Newfoundland to Labrador was sunk by an iceberg and twelve people were drowned.

Congress.—Both houses in session. ——Senare: - House: Most of the day was devoted to debate on the Hatch Anti-Option bill. Domestic.-The loss of several lives and the destruction of a large amount of property by storms in various places are reported.

The miners in Western Pennsylvania resorted to violence; in Ohio many mines were reopened. The West Virginia State League of Republican Clubs met in convention at Fairmont; ex-Secretary Elkins spoke, and officers and delegates to the Denver convention were elected. ==== Rutgers held its 128th Commencement; there were class-day exercises in many colleges. - An eye-witness of the crime told the story of the killing of Robert Ross by "Bat" Shea at the Troy election, === The trial of Mrs. Halliday for murder was continued at Monticello, N. Y. - The Cornell Freshmen beat the es crew, of New-York.

City and Suburban.-Sensational testimony associating Police Justice Patrick Divver with "bunco" swindlers was given before the Lexow Committee. ____ Light was shed on city banking Square Bank suit. = Bank presidents held a onference about gold. = Robert L. Darragh died. - The storm raged with great fury in the suburbs; one man was killed by lightning at | had any idea of voting when they bound them-Weehawken, others were knocked unconscious in other parts of New-Jersey, and much damage was done to churches and buildings of various kinds. = Winners at Morris Park: Rubicon, Don Alonzo, Connoisseur, Henry of Navarre, Cockade, Gold Dollar, Stonenell. === Stocks dull and heavy, closing at about lowest points, but excepting a few stocks declines slight. Money easy at previous rates, but foreign exchanges strong, and to the Continent gold can be shipped at profit.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Showers in the early morning, probably fair during the day. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 72 degrees; highest, 84; average, 75%.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune maded to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The administrative part of the Tariff bill is to be thrown overboard. It was clumsily drawn, it is considered that these faithless lawmakers and, if enacted, would unquestionably give rise to endless disputes and confusion. Its abandonment will enable the Senate to make more rapid progress with the measure, but that will by no means be an unmixed good. If the dropping of the administrative sections foreshadowed the relinquishment of the entire bill, what a deep sigh of relief the country would draw and how business would at once begin to revive!

' Veterans of the war have heretofore received special consideration in Civil Service examinations and appointments, and it was doubtless the intent of a law passed by the late Legislature to favor them still further-in fact, to relieve them from the necessity of examination when applying for minor offices. According to that the company could do in this particular the interpretation put by the Civil Service Reform Association and its legal adviser, its real do nothing more, since by a miracle nobody effect is quite different, and it will shut veterans out from all offices paying less than \$1,200 suits and eventually make the disaster costly a year which are subject to Civil Service rules. Plainly "some one has blundered." The intention was to help the veterans, but they have been hurt instead. Undoubtedly the next Legislature will set the matter right.

One of the rules of the Constitutional Convention prescribes that any delegate who refuses to suspension until he has purged himself there- | ment. The opinion of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed on the validity of this rule has been obtained. He questions its wisdom, and says has an opinion to express. Mr. Reed is considered a good authority on parliamentary procedure, but the soundness of his judgment on this point is open to question. The presump-

On any other theory the transaction of business would practically be impossible.

Some energetic arguments for and against what is styled home rule for cities were heard yesterday by the Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention. By home rule the ultrareformers mean that a city should be absolutely free from legislative interference save with its own consent; and they propose for this city and | Others ought to be compelled by law to follow Brooklyn a scheme of minority representation their example. A fair apportionment of the in the Boards of Aldermen. That device has cost of separating old grades requires careful been tried before, without conspicuously good results, and the tendency in recent years has been to reduce the powers of Aldermen to the lowest terms. The weightier arguments are against extreme municipal home rule in existing circumstances and conditions.

An important leaf was turned by Mr. Goff yesterday, and the relations of the police to another form of swindling which has been extensively carried on in the city were exposed. The principal witness was Frank Clarke, who described the "bunco business" in detail, and was the means of bringing another Tammany statesman, Justice "Paddy" Divver, within the purview of the Investigating Committee. Clarke estified that he was associated in the bunco business with one Parmley, or Edward Parmley Jones; that the business was carried on with the connivance of the police, to whom large sums were paid; that they "bought the ward" in which they worked, paying \$500 down; that the roll of bills with which the bunco men did business was placed in Divver's safe every night, and that Divver and Parmley frequently "divided money." Of course Divver will promptly ask to be heard before the committee in his own "vindication"!

LEGISLATION BLINDFOLD.

A leap in the dark is not always sensible or safe, but what can be said of lawmaking in the dark? Some sort of right a man may have to risk his own life or limbs, and if he goes through life a cripple, or throws away in wantonness the years he might have lived, possibly no one else may be a loser. But when a man gambles with the property of others the world holds him dishonorable and base. When he gambles with interests which money cannot measure, with the happiness and the homes and the lives of millions who have trusted in his honor and wisdom, what words can be found to fit his baseness? Democratic lawmakers at Washington are ex-

tremely unwilling to face this judgment of their When it is brought home to them in debate they dodge and twist as anxiously as ever a thief caught in the act tried to escape the pursuing clutches of the law. In the debate on Monday the fact that they have been blindly bartering off the prosperity of important industries was brought home to them in all its dishonor and baseness by Senators Aldrich, Platt, Chandler and others. It was shown how they had bound themselves to vote for they knew not what, in blind obedience to compacts of which they had no knowledge, report or explanation, for reasons which no Senator dared to state Whether there was ever any actual necessity for such bargains as they had bound themselves to carry out, they had no evidence whatever, Possibly not one Senator ever threatened to defeat their Tariff bill unless it was changed to Rapid progress was made with the free list of the his liking, for nobody dares to mention the auther of any such threat. Possibly it was at the outset and throughout nothing but a huge game of bluff, in which a single Senator or two, though quite without power to defeat the bill and never meaning to try if the party had not yielded, nevertheless contrived to create the belief that the fate of the bill would depend absolutely on the bargains he might make. The Democratic Senators do not profess to know whether they were blackmailed, or cheated, or merely befooled.

One thing they all know, that they bound themselves, entirely in the dark, to vote for any and every bargain which one or two men might make in their name, or profess to have made, or represent as necessary to the final success of the Democratic tariff. Every Democratic Senator agreed to take the chance that the selfappointed bargain-makers were not mistaken judgment, and would not be fooled into giving more to any monopoly or trust than was actually necessary. Once bound as voting cattle of methods in the continuation of the Madison the trusts and the bargain-makers, Democratic Senators have been ordered day after day to vote for changes entirely hostile to their convictions or their interests, for which they never

> selves. In all this business they have been bartering off and voting away the interests, the prosperity, the happiness and the homes, and even the very lives, of men who had trusted them as sworn and honorable public servants to make wise laws for the people of the United States. They have voted again and again for changes which they believe not wise nor for the good of the people. Their sole excuse has been that some one said that the pending Tariff bill could never pass unless these changes were made. Of proof that the assertion was true they had not one particle, nor have they ever tried to get any. According to their own explanations, they have felt forced to do things they firmly believed to be wrong, but do not know to this hour how they were forced, or by whom, or

> whether they were in fact forced at all. If the men had been handling in this blind, haphazard way interests which belonged to themselves alone, they would be called silly beyond expression. But when they handle in this way the most vital and sacred interests of millions, intrusted to their charge as agents of the Nation, their conduct has in it immeasurably more of baseness than of reckless folly. If are reckless only with the interests of others, and are moved thus to gamble with everything they ought to hold sacred, only because they think they see a chance to better their own personal fortunes, then the true meaning of their conduct can be in some measure appreciated. That the people will appreciate it too well for the comfort of the Democratic party its leaders evidently begin to fear.

THE GRADE CROSSING AGAIN.

The gateman who left his crossing unguarded while he talked politics and an express train smashed a crowded trolley car into kindling wood has been discharged. Perhaps that is all case, and the public authorities may be able to was killed. The injured may bring damage to the company, and on the whole it is desirable that they should, inasmuch as the financial consideration is more likely than any other to prejudice railroad managers against these deadly crossings at grade. When they have reached the conclusion that a separation of grades in leaves the Spanish islands entirely out of accentres of population would be a measure of economy they may be willing to do their part vote shall be in contempt, and shall be under | in bringing about that greatly needed improve-

In the mean time State Legislatures ought to take action. One is almost tempted, indeed, to urge the Constitutional Convention now sitting that no one should be obliged to vote unless he at Albany to adopt an amendment forbidding the creation of new grade crossings in this State. But such matters are properly within the province of statute law. Undoubtedly a restriction of this sort ought to be put in force at the earliest opportunity. The universal separa-

enormous burden on the corporations and the people who are jointly responsible for their existence, but the gradual abolition of level crossings is not only feasible but urgently demanded, not only in the interest of human life but, we believe, of economy also. Some railroad companies have voluntarily expended great sums of money in such improvements of late years. and have found the investment profitable. consideration, and the work must necessarily proceed slowly, but there would be no excessive hardship or any impropriety in legislation absolutely forbidding new crossings at grade, at least in and near centres of population.

There are numerous crossings in the vicinity of New-York which are not provided even with has been mutually helpful, enlarging the Amerithe poor protection of gates and a loquacious watchman, and for the maintenance of which there is no possible excuse. A prompt beginning of reform ought to be made with these, They are not only a constant source of auxiety and danger, but at frequent intervals the scene of shocking disasters. The communities which tolerate their existence share with the railroad managers who maintain them a heavy respon-

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

The testimony in the Sugar scandal investigation, meagre and unsatisfactory as it is, has brought prominently before the country one fact which, if not of alarming significance, is at least full of suggestiveness to the political observer. It has been no secret among politicians who have any knowledge of the working methods and inside machinery of parties that many of the great corporations of the country have habitually made contributions to the campaign funds of both political parties. It hardly need be said that the corporations making such contributions are those which are either dependent upon legislation or liable to be directly or indirectly affected thereby. Nor does it need extended argument to demonstrate that the motive for these contributions being clearly and undeniably to influence legislation, they are made with a corrupt purpose. Large contributions by individuals to party campaign funds are of course open to the suspicion of interested and selfish motives; but contributions by corporations affected by legislation, when made to both parties, are flagrantly corrupt with no redeeming feature.

And this is what stands admitted by Mr. Havemeyer, the head of one of the largest corporations in the country, as having been done by the Sugar Trust, which he represents. What was known only to the "Insiders" in politics, though suspected by the general public, is now in evidence as matter of record and an established fact. What has been proved with regard to the Sugar Trust contributions for political purposes is no doubt true of other great corporations, whose business is liable to be affected by legislation. We believe it to be a matter of general notoriety that of the great corporations doing business in this State many have regularly contributed to the campaign funds of both parties. Besides, unless common rumor is grossly at fault. Tammany Hall has been for many years in the habit of levying does not need to be pointed out that this is corto their trusts compels them to yield when crimes were committed calmly and with cool called upon to "stand and deliver," as refusal deliberation. would imperil the property of others in their or the general welfare.

fumbling and tinkering annual Legislature? The example of some of our Western States which no doubt will, be resisted by the Convention. But it is to be considered that the moneyed corporations through which so large a proportion increased enormously in numbers, in capital and | what phenomena, physical or psychical, may be in influence during the last twenty years, and that unless limitations are placed upon them in campaigns which have become so common is apparent to every one. A tap-root of this crying evil may be found in the contributions either volunteered by or extorted from the great moneyed corporations. This Republican Constitutional Convention could do nothing better for the Republican party or for the whole people than apply itself to a serious consideration of

MORE RETALIATION.

Intimations have already been received from Spain that the abrogation of the reciprocity agreement will be followed by an increase of 24 per cent in the duties on all imports of Cuba and Porto Rico from the United States. This will be the first effect of the restoration of the sugar duties at the dictation of the Louisiana Senators and the Trust, but it will not be a complete measure of the harm done by the abandonment of the Reciprocity policy. Spain win be left at liberty to discriminate with fatal effect against the exports of the United States and in favor of her own agricultural, manufacta quarter of the tropics where it has been same time the Spanish islands will be remanded to an economic system which has paralyzed their industrial activities and diminished the purchasing power of everything which they have to sell.

The reply may be made that Americans have no right to object to the application of Spanish protective tariffs when they are adhering to the same principles themselves. This argument count. Spain may protect her farming and mercantile classes by discriminating duties against flour, meats and all exports from the United States; but so far as Cuba and Porto Rico are concerned it is a ruinous system of unreciprocal protection. The islands have practically only one market for their sugar, molasses, coffee, fruit and hides; and that is the United States. Their agricultural produce is sold almost wholly in the American market; and the effect of the restoration of the Spanish discriminating duties will be to force the planta deliberative assembly is competent and qual-ified to act on all questions brought before it. summarily accomplished without imposing an

tected by the high revenue tariff which Spain is to restore for her own selfish interests and for the purpose of crippling and paralyzing the American export trade. They will be ruthlessly sacrificed to Spanish greed. The value of their tions. sugar and other produce consists in its purchasing power in exchange, and that will be heavily depleted by a system of unreciprocal protection which compels the planters to sell in their only market and to buy somewhere else at dearer rates.

The abrogation of the reciprocity agreement is a cruel and wanton blow against the industrial recovery and prosperity of the islands. When that agreement was forced upon Spain by the Harrison Administration, the diplomacy of Washington was employed most usefully and mercifully on behalf of the islands. The policy can export trade, increasing Cuban exports to the United States, and enhancing their purchasing power. Cuba and Porto Rico are now to be turned over to Spain and an economic policy fatal to the islands. Why is this done? Solely because the Democratic Senators have repudiated the principles of their party and united in a Bill of Sale to the Sugar Trust.

The American people ought to understand these matters clearly before the twenty reciprocity agreements are abrogated and Germany puts retaliatory duties on pork and other exports from the United States, and Spain restores discriminating duties which virtually are prohibitory, and tropical countries act in a corresponding way. The effect of the new sugar schedule at home will be to enrich the Trust and to increase the cost of one of the main articles of imported food to the consumer. The effect of it abroad will be to revive discriminating, differential and retallatory duties and to close foreign markets against American exports. This will be done because a rapacious Trust with the Louisiana Senators behind it has taken the Democratic Senate by the throat and forced it to surrender.

" MIDSUMMER MADNESS."

Among the most conspicuous and certainly most startling features of the news in yesterday's papers were the reports of suicides, accomplished or attempted, in this city and elsewhere. There was on Sunday and Monday a veritable epidemic of self-murder. People of all ages and all conditions of life contributed to the ghastly roll. They were chiefly those upon whose minds serious trouble had been preying; but not all. In some cases no possible motive is discoverable, the persons seeking self-destruction having, to all appearances, strong and happy ties to life. Yet they sought sudden exit from the world with all the determination of the most forlorn and hopeless wretch.

That this outbreak of madness for madness suicide surely is-occurred simultaneously with the climax of a particularly trying "hot wave" was probably more than a mere coincidence. has been observed before that suicides and other classes of misdoings are most frequent in sultry weather, and the records, we believe, amply verify the statement. On the face of the case it seems strange that it should be so. For, despite the discomfort of such days as Sunday and Monday, life is then more tolerable to many than in winter. These men who killed themselves because they were out of work, for exblackmail, upon transportation, telegraph, tele. ample, were better off in summer, when few phone, express, insurance and every other kind | clothes and no fuel were needed, than in a seaof corporation doing business in this city. It son when bitter cold was added to their woes, There is not a case on the whole list in which the simple bodily discomfort of hot weather mous scale. But the representatives of these could have been a determining factor. Nor is corporations will doubtless say in answer that the explanation to be found in "overheated they have no choice in the matter; that fidelity blood" and consequent hot passions, for all the

A more plausible theory is that the physical keeping. This appears plausible to men who relaxation caused by the intense heat is accommeasure their responsibility as citizens by mere panied by a corresponding relaxation of the in money standards, and hold the conservatism of tellectual and moral fibre. The mind is weak capital in higher respect than civic obligations | ened, the will impaired, the moral sense dulled and dimmed. Then the evil suggestions former-Why should not the Constitutional Convention by held in check assert themselves with deadly leave the atmosphere more oppressive than they take this great and growing abuse into consid force. At such a time the man becomes an eration with a view to devising some efficacious | irresponsible being, literally a victim of "midremedy, which, being engrafted into the funda-summer madness." This theory amply explains are prompted by the subject. We have not yet case of Labouchere sufficiently atte learned all, nor a tithe of all there is to in the organic act in order simply to insure learn, about the relationship between the genpermanence and stability to laws deemed eral forces of the universe and the individual specially important is, of course, to be avoided, forces of each human life. Such relationship Every temptation in that direction should, and there doubtless is, intimate and important. The effect of sunlight, and of its actinic rays, upon the lower orders of life has been impressively demenstrated. Who shall tell how far solar energy affects even the highest form of life, and wrought by changed conditions in its action?

The present lesson, at any rate, is perfectly evident. Prolonged periods of hot and humid become sources of great danger, not only to weather are not only uncomfortable and inimpure politics and honest legislation, but to free lical to physical welfare. They unfavorably affeet-no matter how-the intellectual and spiritbe worthy of the most serious consideration by ual sides of man's nature as well. And thus with so much greater force is emphasized the effect of the enormous expenditures in political | need of avoiding so far as possible exposure to excessive heat, and of pursuing habits of life that will, if they do no, altogether counteract, at least not intensify its evil influences.

> The testimony taken yesterday in the police investigation may possibly suggest to Mr. Justice that public statement which was surging within him when he returned from his winter travels, with such additions and emendations as present circumstances seem to call for. Silence is often becoming, but Divver's time for vociferation has plainly arrived.

> Senators afflicted with very imperfectly administered domestic establishments ought to be specifically exempted from the operation of the income tax. They suffer enough already.

We have no doubt that Controller Fitch pos-

sesses all that stubborn independence which his friends claim for him, so that he cannot be forced from the position he has taken in regard to the asphalt jobs by any pressure from the Mayor's office. Of course the Mayor has been the prime uring and mercantile classes. The market which originator, organizer and director in all this mathas been opened in Cuba and Porto Rico for | ter, but that will not relieve the Controller from American flour, meats, manufactures and ma- his responsibility. It was the Mayor who started chinery will be closed. The export trade of the and steered all the work on the speedway, and United States will be irretrievably damaged in yet when Mr. Schermerhorn and the City Club appealed to the courts, the Park Commissioners rapidly enlarged during recent years. At the could not hide behind the Mayor's orders, but were compelled to crawl out of the hole in which they had placed themselves, and to crawl out backward at that. If some other taxpayer should think it worth while to demand a judicial investigation into the Park Department's methods of laying down walks by day's work, with asphalt bought from a company in which the president of the Board had an interest not very long ago, as his name on the door of the company's office testifies-if, we repeat, some inquisitive taxpayer should begin to inquire in the presence of a judge why Mr. Fitch had paid these bills it would not help him to reply that the Mayor had urged him to do so. It is said that the Mayor and President Clausen and Controller Fitch held a joint consultation before a dollar was used, and that all of them agreed that this was a neat and handy way of getting around the law which prevented them from spending that million dollars with the ease and fluency which seemed desirable. But this implied criticism of Mr. Fitch's past action is based on unsubstantiated rumor. What the city knows now ers and merchants to buy, not where they sell and sees is his present attitude, which is com-

the people's money, and he deserves the moral support of all good citizens.

The fact that yesterday was the anniversary of the battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama made the return of the corvette's ensign to the Navy Department by Leopold Schepp doubly interesting. The members of the Stock Exchange are thoroughly patriotic, and the hour spent in glarifying the ensign was not begrudged, even if it did come out of the middle of the business day.

An extraordinary bicycle record has recently been made in England, where a man pedalled from the Land's End to John O'Groat's in eighty-six hours and fifteen minutes. He is said to have experienced little fatigue, and to have seemed little the worse for his remarkable exertions, although he was three days, fourteen hours and fifteen minutes without sleep, and without rest except for a few brief pauses. By his rapid riding he cut nine hours and forty minutes from the previous record-that is all. To some minds this will, of course, seem a feat worth accomplishing, though not the slightest practical advantage will result from it, any more than from a voyage in a boat through the Whiripool If a man should drive a horse that distance in that length of time, he would be liable to arrest for cruelty to animals. It is a question how far a man has a right to be cruel to himself and shorten his life, as one must who indulges in such violent and prolonged exertions. That excellent authority, "The Lancet," thinks there is no doubt that such rapid riding is extremely injurious in its effect on the heart.

Croker at the Grand Prix among princes and marchionesses, and his henchmen perspiring before the legislative committee, form companion pictures of the liveliest interest.

The European physicians in China assert of the plague there that it is a filth disease, and that its main determining cause has been the sary from the crowd of his political opponents long drouth, which has dried up the channels through which the infectious matter is ordinarily drained away. The drouth has been of almost unprecedented severity, and has extended over an immense region, so that the pestilence in that for fighting's sake. They are not much con country bids fair to be extended and severe; but in the opinion of the physicians who have studied its character on the spot it is not likely to spread with virulence beyond the sources of origin and the local conditions which de-

If Richard Croker was unable to attend the Ascot races yesterday he must have been sorely disappointed. His health, too, must have suf-

The Anarchists are much like the rest of mankind, after all. Newspapers are denied the young Anarchist who tried to assassinate Premier Crispi the other day, and he sends forth from his Roman dungeon a plaintive wail: "I can live without food, but I cannot last long without newspapers." Unnumbered thousands of law-abiding men would lament as bitterly the hardship of being cut off from all knowledge of what is going on at home and abroad, as given them in the daily press. Again, it is the popular notion that Anarchists are impelled to deeds of deviltry largely by a consuming passion for notoriety; and the statement in the dispatch that the would-be assassin is "ravenous for a sight of his name in print" will be promptly and generally taken as confirmation of that contention. But every newspaper man, and many another observer, knows of scores and hundreds of worthy citizens, the prominent as well as the obscure, for whom the spectacle of their names in print is the most entrancing on which they can feast their eyes. With them the question is not "What's in a name?" but "What's the name in?"

If anybody can explain in a few cool and simple words why thunder-storms, which used to be bailed as a blessed relief on sultry days, now

That a Briton dearly loves a lord is an affirmamental law, would be beyond the reach of the the tragic occurrences of the last few days withbut it is not applicable to every Briton, as the picion, but so much the more's the pity to afford opposed to the whole somewhat obsolescent and time ago the two were supposed to be rivals worm-eaten conclave, and wants the Lords in- for the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. dividually pulled up by the roots and cast upon the general tide of society minus their privileges, robes and regalia, deeming that they have had His services had been longer than Lord immunities and authorities and their coronets, the use of them long enough. Labouchere has Rosebery's; his position in the party was stronger. the courage of his convictions and has a double But the younger man was coming up rapidly fulcrum for his lever-one in the House of Commons and one in his newspaper-and may yet pry up the foundations of the old order buttressed in the subsoil of so many dynasties and centuries, It is not, however, strictly speaking, a holiday procedure, and will take a good deal of sapping and mining before it is accomplished. Still the indications are that England has no further urgent use for the House of Lords, and that it will in no long time have to put up the shutters and go out of business.

Justices Roesch and Divver-the unheavenly

The Bridge Trustees have adopted elaborate rules for the government of their police force, which is now to all intents and purposes on a par with the police of the two cities. Now the ques-Divver the advantage and propriety of making tion is whether the new rules will make the Bridge police more polite, more suave and more considerate of the feelings of people in general. A new set of policemen seems to be more needed than new rules of the most refined type,

PERSONAL.

John B. Adams, who died in Springfield, Mass. the other day, was conductor of a train that carried Kossuth in 1861, and in 1860 was conductor of a train that carried the Prince of Wales.

A review of a new edition of the "Imitation of Christ" was recently sent by an English press-clipping bureau to "Mr. Thomas A. Kempis," in care the publishers of the book, with a statement that references to his work would be promptly sent of the publishers all references to his to him for a guinea.

Bishop Hall, of Vermont, has decided to live at Rock Point, a beautiful suburb of Burlington.

In a recent sketch of Rudyard Kipling, "Vanity 'air," of London, said that he has now made his ome in Vermont, of Central America.

Congressman McKeighan, of Nebraska, who was living in a loghouse at the time, during his first campaign for Congress travelled 10,000 miles and visited every settlement in his big district in his hunt for votes.

Arsene Houssaye, the librettist and writer, is now eighty years old.

Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., has con-ferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. B. Caivert, of "The Christian Inquirer," of

The Rev. Prebendary Kinsman, who died the other day, aged eighty-three, was for nearly forty years vicar of Tintagel, on the north coast of Cornwall, and was a close personal friend of Tennyson.

Duels between journalists, or about articles published in newspapers, have been lately more frequent than ever in France, and they would have been still more numerous but for the difficulties which the formalities of the duel code place sometimes between the meeting of the principals. M. Michel Ephrussi, feeling himself insuited in an article relative to the victory of one of his racing horses, sent a challenge to the director of the newspaper which had published the article. But he paper which had published the article. But he refused to fight the writer of it, who was only the race editor. Recently, also, M. Fernand Xau, director of the well-known Paris daily "Le Journal," bravely accepted for himself the challenge sent to one of his editors, absent at that time, by M. Paul de Cassagnac, who is, with M. Clemenceau, the most famous and dangerous duellist in France. M. de Cassagnac declined the offer of the generous director of "Le Journal."

PERSONALITIES.

The country is just yearning for the fall elec- THE VERY LATEST OF THEM IN ENGLISH PUBLIC LIFE-LORD ROSEBERY AT BIRMINGHAM AND MR. CHAM-BERLAIN AT BRADFORD.

> London, June 4 Mr. Chamberlain ought to be much obliged to Lord Rosebery. The Prime Minister's recent speech at Birmingham has given the member for West Birmingham the opportunity he seems so often to covet, of making a personal attack Perhaps it ought to be called a personal retort but it is so difficurt in these cases to say who begins. Mr. Chamberlain invaded Midlothian and made a speech at Edinburgh which supplied Lord Rosebery with a sufficient reason for invading Birmingham and replying to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh. And now Mr. Chamberlain goes away from Birmingham, which is his own ground, to Bradford in order to deliver a rejoinder to Lord Rosebery.

I doubt very much whether much is gained by these duels. It is felt strongly by the friends of both that Lord Rosebery could well have afforded to let Mr. Chamberlain alone, or to deal with him in passing, and not to found a long speech upon him. It is felt, on the other hand, that Mr. Chamberlain, having been the ob ject of a direct personal onslaught, was, according to the political ethics which now prevail. justified in replying; and this whether he gave any provocation at Edinburgh or not.

For there is in truth something more than the question which quarrelsome boys put to each Who began it? Mr. Chamberlain is other: private individual, a very eminent one, certainly and in the very front rank of political life, but still a private individual. Lord Rosebery is Prime Minister of England. It is thought that the Prime Minister derogates a little when he descends into the arena for a personal encounter That he should reply to criticisms on his publi conduct is one thing. Nobody objects to his doing that. It can be done briefly, effectively, and on public grounds. But to single out an adverand, as it were, challenge him to mortal combat, that is another thing. I dare say the great mass of Lord Rosebery's political supporters like it. They like, as most Englishmen like, fighting cerned with traditions,-with the great traditions of the great days,-nor overburdened with solidtude for the dignity of their leader. They are careless of their own; why should they be studious of another's? They like personalities.

Mr. Gladstone himself could not educate them out of that morbid taste. It will be remembered to Mr. Gladstone's credit, as long as he is remembered, that he seldom or never made a personal attack on his opponents; never a personal attack as distinguished from one directed against and based on differences in their nature essentially political and not personal. Of course he sometimes struck and struck hard. During a great part of his public life he was in a position to measure swords with an antagonist worthy of his steel, Mr. Disraeli; who was far more personal than he, and gave him many a provocation. But Mr. Gladstone neither imputed motives nor called names, and never once, I think, did he engage in anything that could be called a set-to with the great Conservative whom, nevertheless, he heartily detested. This was equally true of Mr. Gladstone when he was Prime Minister and when he was not. The attitude of dignified reserve was not with him an official attitude; it was individual and spontaneous. He had a high sense of what was due to himself and from himself. The public came to expect it of him, just as much because he was Mr. Gladstone as they expect it of others because they hold an office and a position which make them the representatives of England; and of what is best and noblest in English public life. I need not stop to remark on the peculiar bitterness of the invectives bestowed on Mr. Gladstone at some periods of his life. The most remarkable thing about them was that they so seldom provoked either invective or bitterness in return.

Justly or unjustly, what men suspect, when they behold two such champions of opposing ideas as Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain locking horns, is the existence of some personal animosity or dislike between them. There is probably in this case no ground for the sussts. He is a pretext for it. Men reflect that no very long Chamberlain was much the older man of the two, and, before the split in 1886, with far higher claims to the successorship to Mr. Gladstone and nobody could say what might happen. It need not be assumed that either of them now has in mind the competitions of those days. They used to be so far on good terms that they spoke from the same platforms. It was from the platform of the Birmingham Town Hall that Mr. Chamberlain propounded his celebrated theory of the Lords as men who toll not neither do they spin; Lord Rosebery, the guest of the evening, sitting by while this hard saying was thundered in his ears.

It was one of those faults of taste which the oracle of Birmingham, with all his flexibility of social adaptation, has never quite shaken off. Since that time the gulf between the two men has steadily widened. In one sense, Mr. Chamberlain has been passed in the race, in the sense that Lord Rosebery is Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain is not. Anybody who in 1884 or 1885 had predicted that the Liberal ex-Under Secretary at the Home Office would lead the Liberal party sooner than the ex-President of the Board of Trade, would have found few to believe that his prophecy was inspired. Mr. Chamberlain had assumed a very masterful tone, and had a very powerful backing. Lord Rosebery was still feeling his way. However, I refer to that time only by way of illustration and only as ground for a conjecture whether what now seems to be personal antagonism between the two may have had its origin in a past which, though not remote, is distant.

Whatever the truth be, the two speeches at Birmingham and Bradford read as if the hostility of to-day were something more than political. Lord Rosebery at Birmingham accused Mr. Chamberlain of insulting him because he asked whether the Prime Minister was really a Home Ruler, and really in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. I explained the other day why I thought that a harsh construction of Mr. Chamberlain's meaning. But whether he meant his words to be insulting or not-and I am sure he did not-what else can he have meant at Bradford? I pass over much in order to come at once to the passage which seems to me so deplorable. Lord Rosebery at Birmingham had founded his indictment against Mr. Chamberlain on five passages. It appears that two out of the five passages were not Mr. Chamberlain's at all. Upon this error, due presumably to the carelessness of secretaries, he fastens, and his reply is full of ferocity. In order to do no injustice to Mr. Chamberlain, I will quote the passage in full.

the passage in full.

The first remark I have to make is this: It is in the nature of advice and warning which I tender to the Prime Minister; it is that when next he descends from his pedestal and throws his cap into the ring, and challenges a political opponent, he should fight according to the rules, and that he should not strike below the belt. (Loud cheers.) Now let me tell you what this (Loud cheers.) Now let me tell you what this man of honor and of conscience has done. He founded his elaborate attack upon me upon five long extracts which he read from my speeches long extracts which he read from my speeches and from my writings. He cannot say that it was an impromptu attack; it was a deliberate speech. Any one who reads it will see how carefully it was prepared and learned by heartfully it was a deliberate by heartfully it was a learned by heartfully it